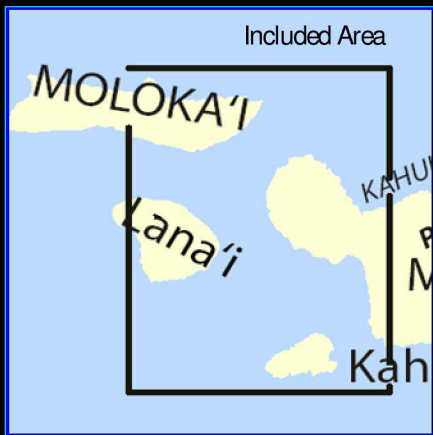


BookletChartTM

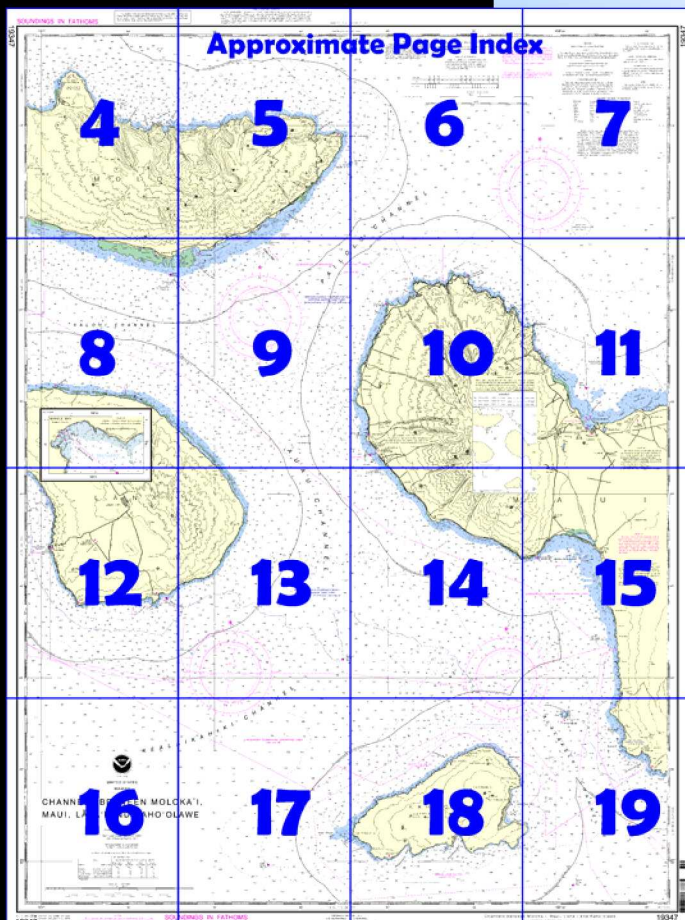
Channels Between Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and Kahoolawe

(NOAA Chart 19347)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

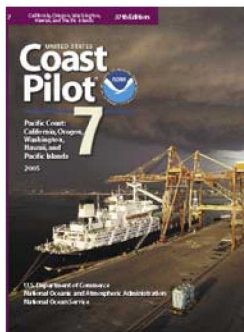
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(325) **Cape Hanamanioa**, the SW extremity of Maui, is a black lava mass. **Hanamanioa Point Light** (20°35.0'N., 156°24.7'W.), 73 feet above the water, is shown from a 21-foot pole with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on the cape.

(326) **La Perouse Bay**, between Cape Hanamanioa and Cape Kinau, is about 0.7 mile wide and indents the coast about 0.5 mile. On the NW side of the bay is **Puu Kanaloa**, a low, yellowish-brown cone at the

water's edge, with its seaward side blown out. The crater is surrounded by a lava flow from **Kalua Lapa**, a small, black cone about 1 mile N of the bay. A rock covered 10 feet is in the middle of the entrance to the bay.

(327) **Cape Kinau**, 1.5 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is a broad, low, black, lava point and a **protected area** of a Natural Area Reserve. A rock

with 4½ feet of water over it is 400 yards offshore near the N end of the cape.

(328) **Puu Olai**, about 2.5 miles N of Cape Kinau, is the most prominent landmark in this vicinity. The hill is brown in color, 367 feet high, and consists of three bare knolls, of which the southernmost is the highest.

(329) **Molokini**, 5.5 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is a small crescent-shaped islet about 0.3 mile long and 156 feet high. The islet is the bare rim of a crater, the N part of which is submerged. **Molokini Island Light** (20°37'50"N., 156°29'51"W.), 186 feet above the water, is shown from a 30-foot pole with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark. (331) The country back of **Makena** rises gently to the mountains. The lower slopes are covered with cactus, while the slopes higher up are wooded in places. (332) **Keawakapu** is 8 miles N of Cape Hanamanioa. An apartment building on the small point at Keawakapu is the most prominent landmark along this coast. A fish haven, 200 yards by 1,150 yards, is 0.7 mile SW of Keawakapu.

(340) **McGregor Point Light** (20°46.6'N., 156°31.4'W.) 72 feet above the water, is shown from a 22-foot white tower on McGregor Point on the W side of Maalea Bay.

(341) **Papawai Point**, 0.9 mile W of McGregor Point, is the southernmost point of W Maui. Deep water is close inshore at the point.

(342) **Olowalu** is on **Hekili Point**, 18 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa. The deep gulch of **Olowalu Stream** appears as a gap in the mountains when abreast of the point and is an excellent night mark.

(343) **Launiupoko Point**, about 2 miles NW of Olowalu, is low and rounding. About 0.8 mile inland from the point is an 808-foot hill that has a mottled, grayish-brown appearance.

(354) **Kekaa Point** (20°55.8'N., 156°42.0'W.), 26 miles NW of Cape Hanamanioa, is the westernmost extremity of Maui. The point is a dark, rocky promontory, 85 feet high, which appears detached from a distance; there are no offshore dangers.

(357) **Napili Bay**, 4.5 miles N of Kekaa Point, is a small bight between two coral reefs. Anchorage can be found about 0.5 mile offshore in depths of 5 fathoms, but it is seldom used. N currents are reported off the bay. Small boats can land in Napili Bay during tradewind weather.

Breakers extend 0.2 mile offshore for a distance of 1.5 miles S of the bay.

(358) **Hawea Point Light** (21°00.2'N., 156°40.0'W.), 75 feet above the water, is shown from a post with a diamond-shaped black and white daymark 5 miles N of Kekaa Point.

(359) **Honolua Bay** is the open bight on the S side of **Lipoa Point**, which is 7 miles NE of Kekaa Point. Smaller vessels can find fair anchorage in the bay, and boats can land in the cove at the NE end.

(363) **Nakalele Point** is 3 miles ENE of Lipoa Point; the SE face of the point has waterspouts. Close off Nakalele Point are several bare, black rocks. **Nakalele Point Light** (21°01.7'N., 156°35.4'W.), 142 feet above the water, is shown from a 21-foot pile with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark.

(415) **Alalakeiki Channel**, between Maui and Kahoolawe, is about 6 miles wide. The channel is clear of dangers, with the exception of Molokini, which is marked by a light.

(418) **Auau Channel**, between Maui and Lanai, is about 8 miles wide. With the exception of a reef about 3 miles long, which extends not more than 0.5 mile offshore N of Kikoa Point, Lanai, the channel is free from obstructions. The aerolight at Molokai airport can be seen when passing through Auau Channel.

(420) **Pailolo Channel**, between Maui and Molokai, is about 7.5 miles wide. The channel is clear of obstructions with the exception of **Mokuhooniki** and **Kanaha Rock**, near the E end of Molokai, and a reef about 0.8 mile wide which fringes the shore of Molokai.

(423) It is reported that the junction of Pailolo, Auau, and Kalohi Channels, locally known as **The Slot**, is subject to high winds and dangerous currents.

(428) **Kanapou Bay** 2 miles wide between Lae o ka Ule and **Lae o Halona (Halona Point)**, offers protection in kona weather.

Anchorage is available for small vessels in **Keoneuli (Beck Cove)** on the SW side of the bay.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 05/05
Corrected through LNM Oct. 25/05

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 20°51'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

REGULATIONS
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

BOUNDARY LIMITS
Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS			
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.			
Hawaii Kai, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz	
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz	

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
Lahaina (20°53.0'N/156°41.0'W)	2.2 feet	1.7 feet	0.3 feet	feet	-1.0
Kahului (20°53.9'N/156°28.3'W)	2.3	1.9	0.3	---	
Kamalo Harbor (21°3.0'N/156°53.0'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2		-1.0
Kaunapali (20°47.0'N/157°0.0'W)	2.2	1.7	0.2		-1.0

(Aug 2005)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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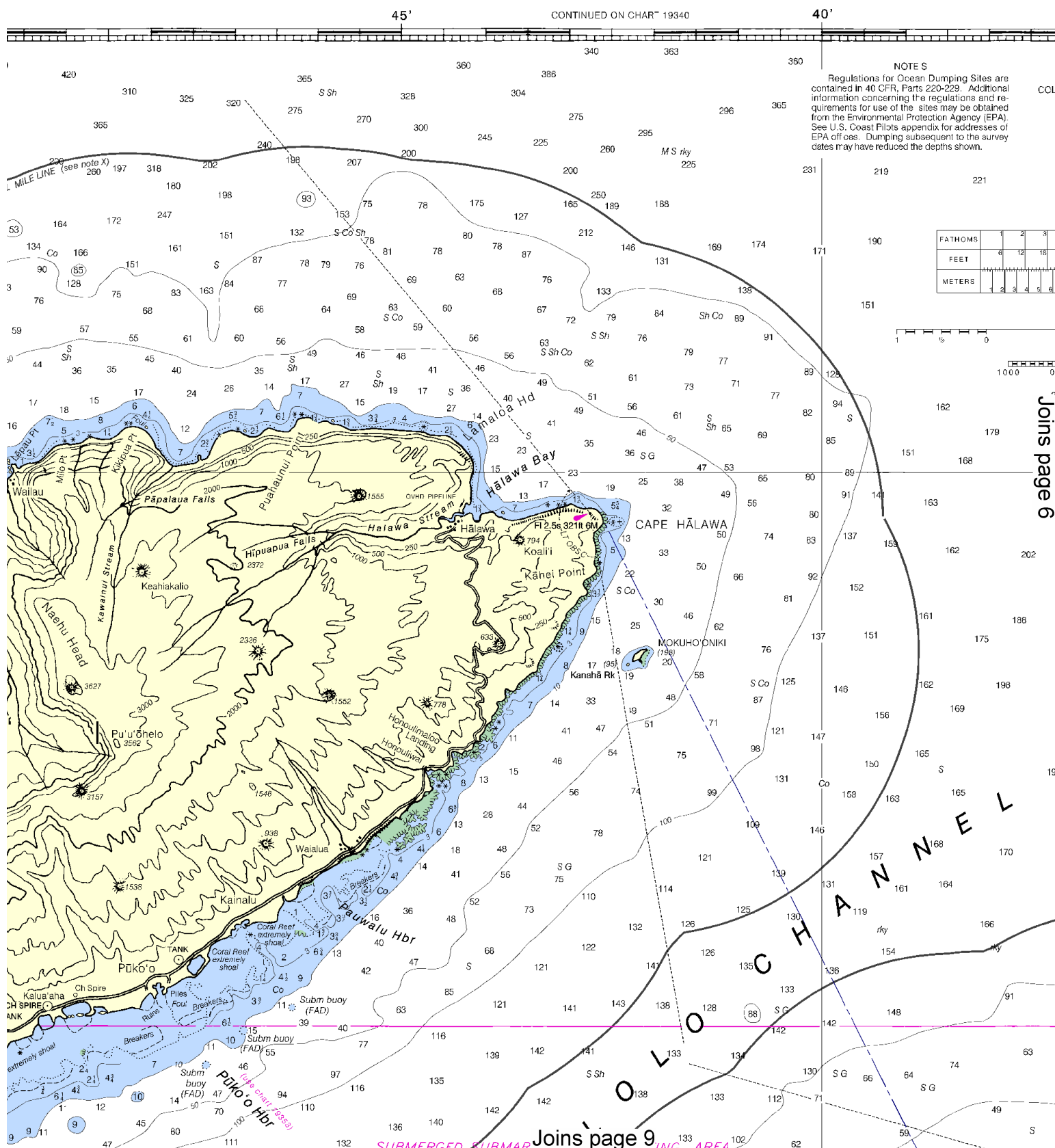


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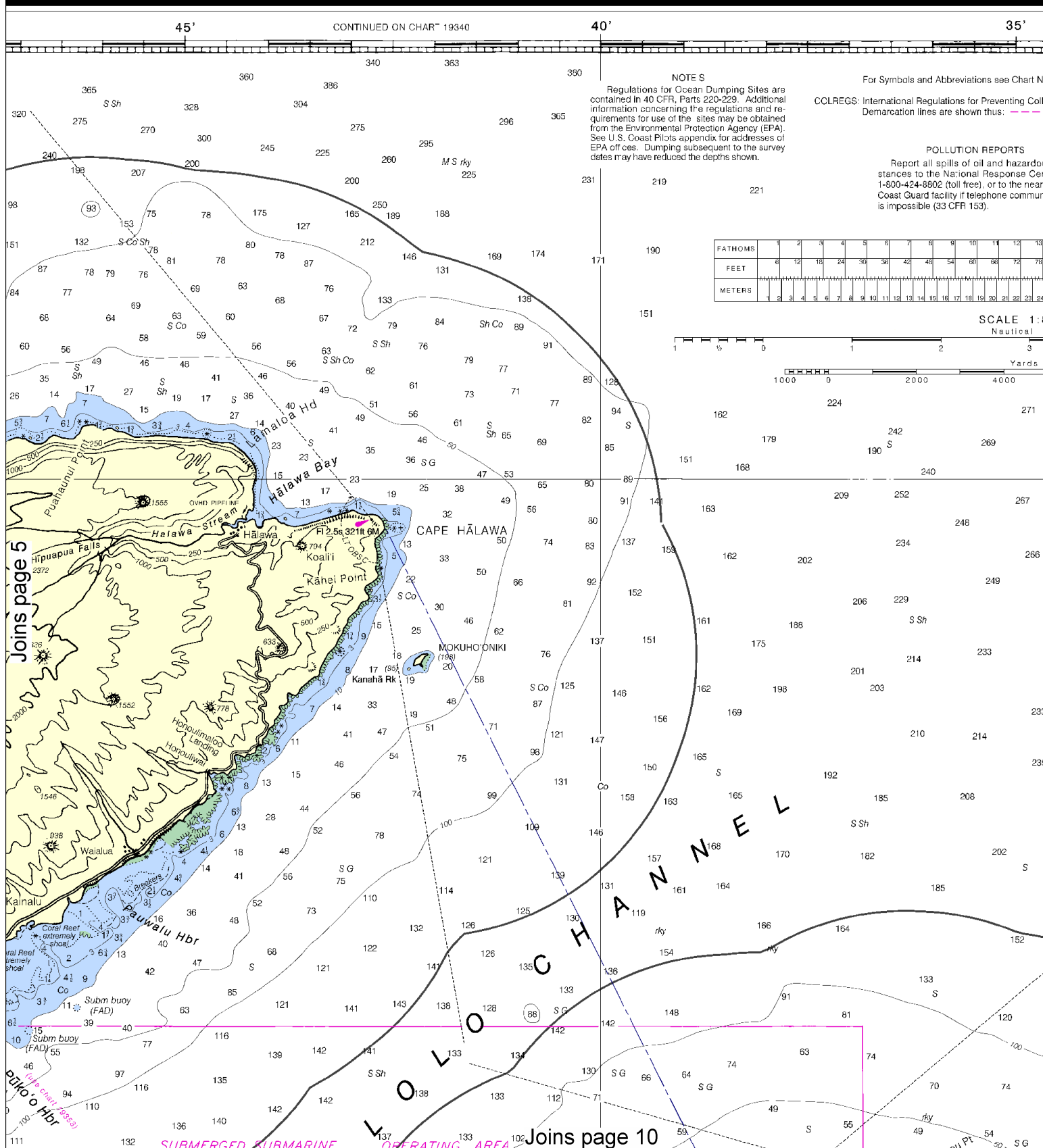
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Formerly C&GS 4130, 1st Ed., May 1926 KAPP 2790



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

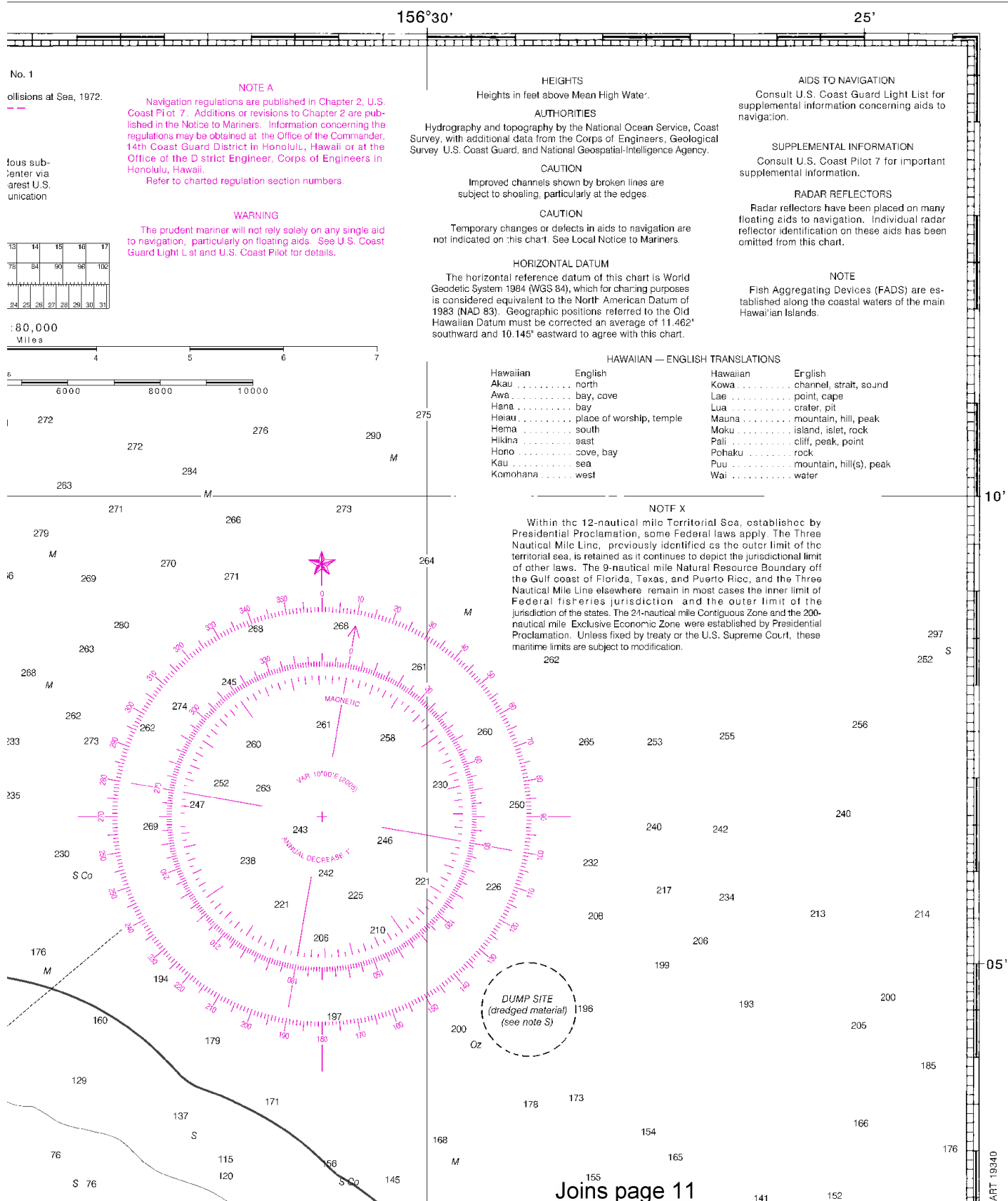


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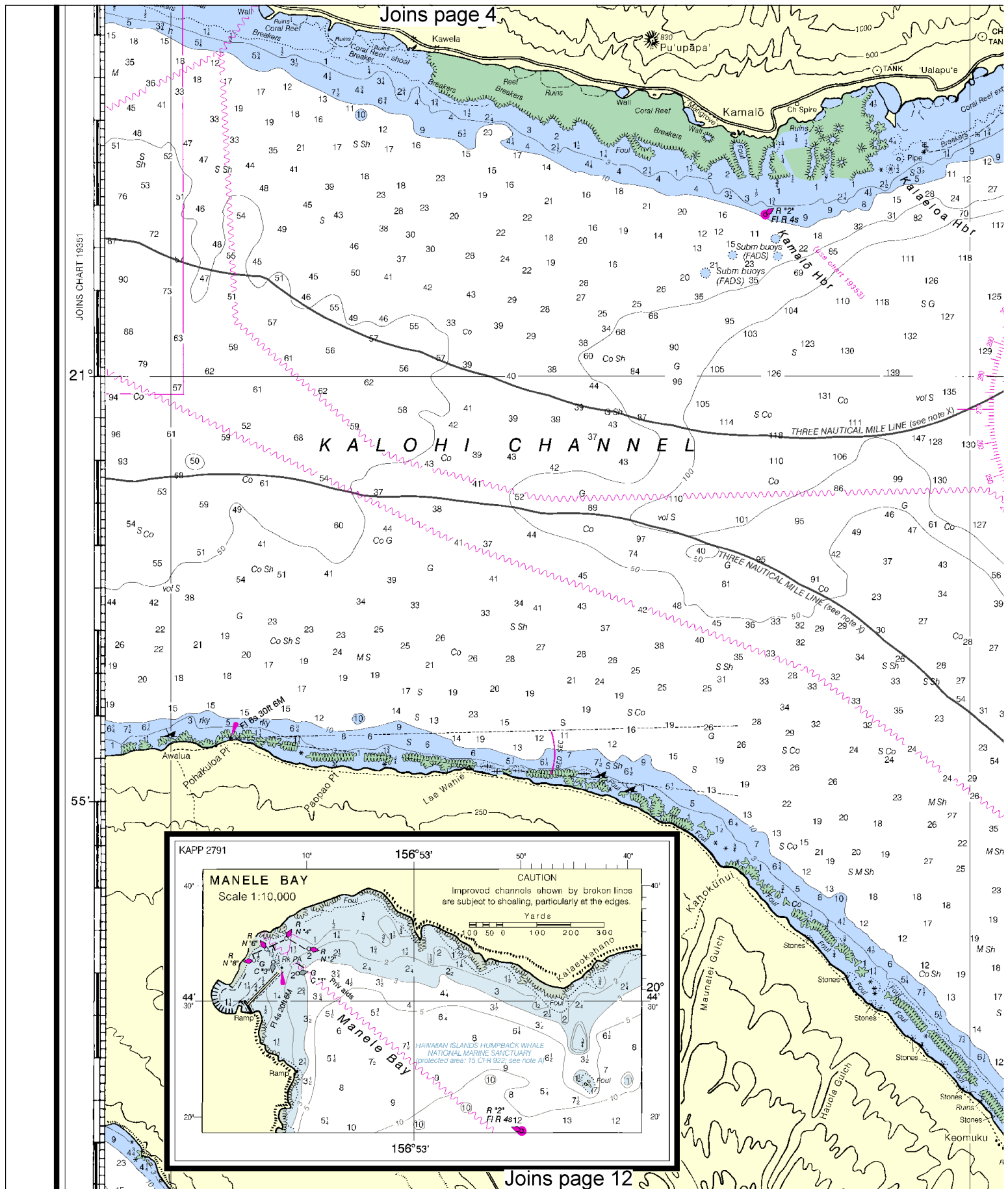
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See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

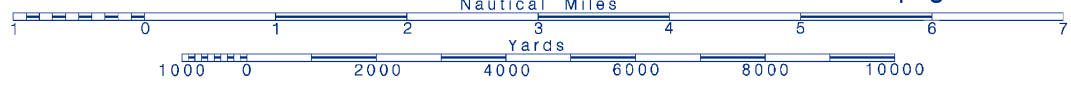


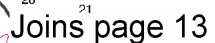
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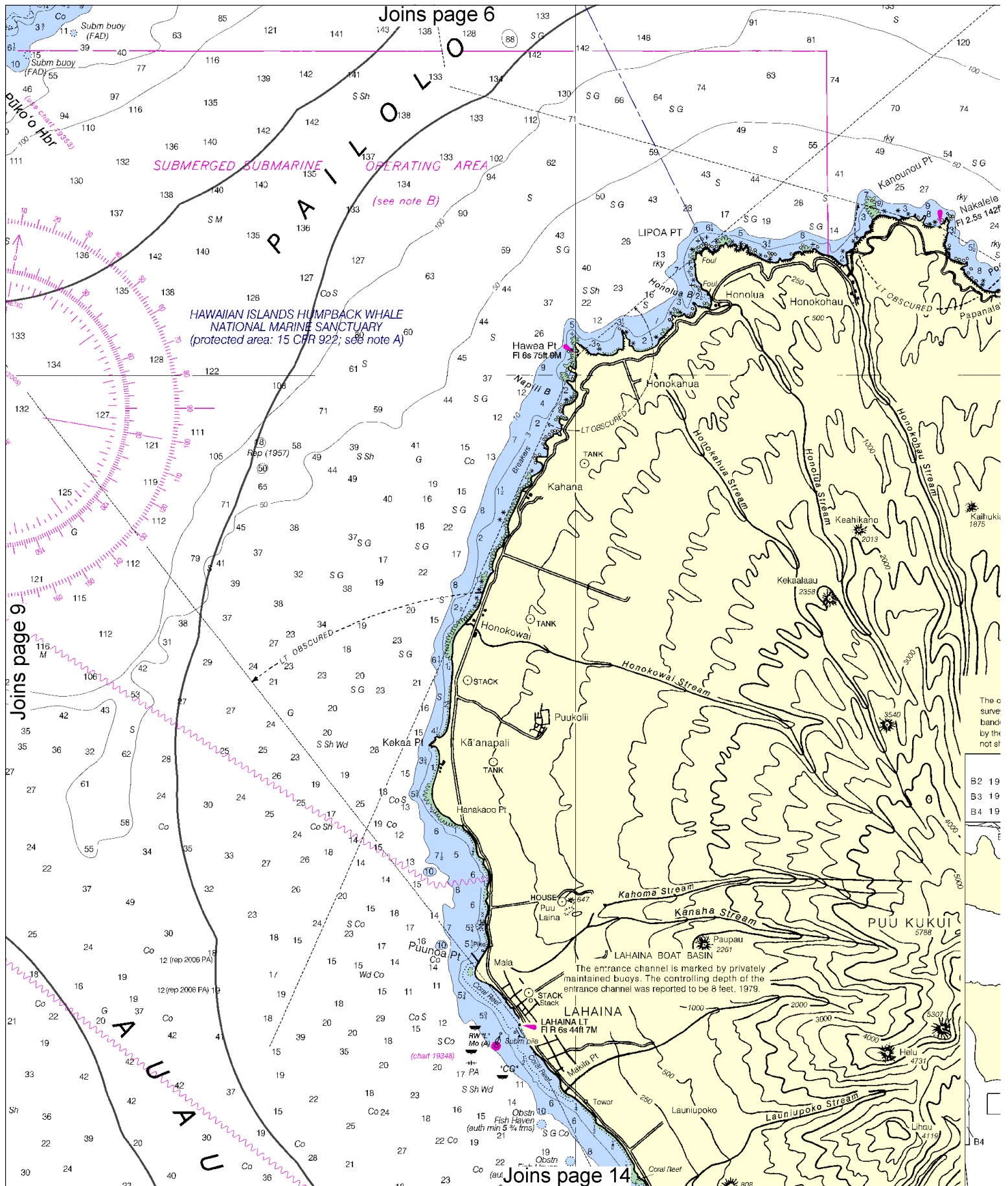


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See Note on page 5.







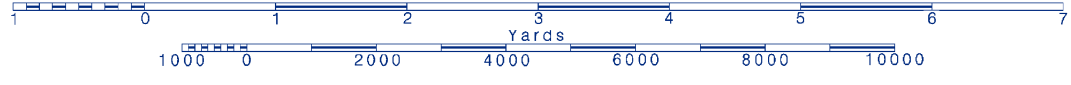
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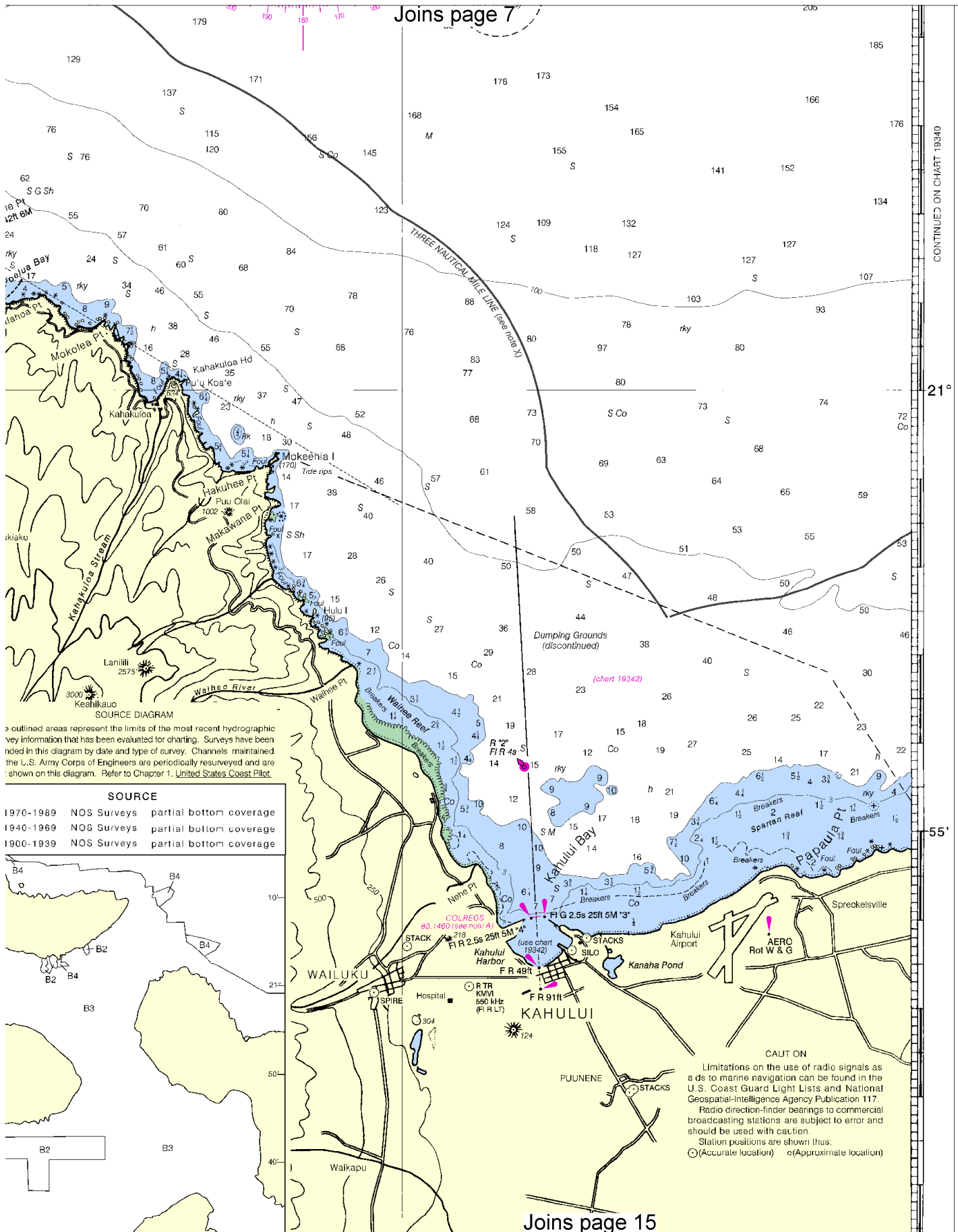


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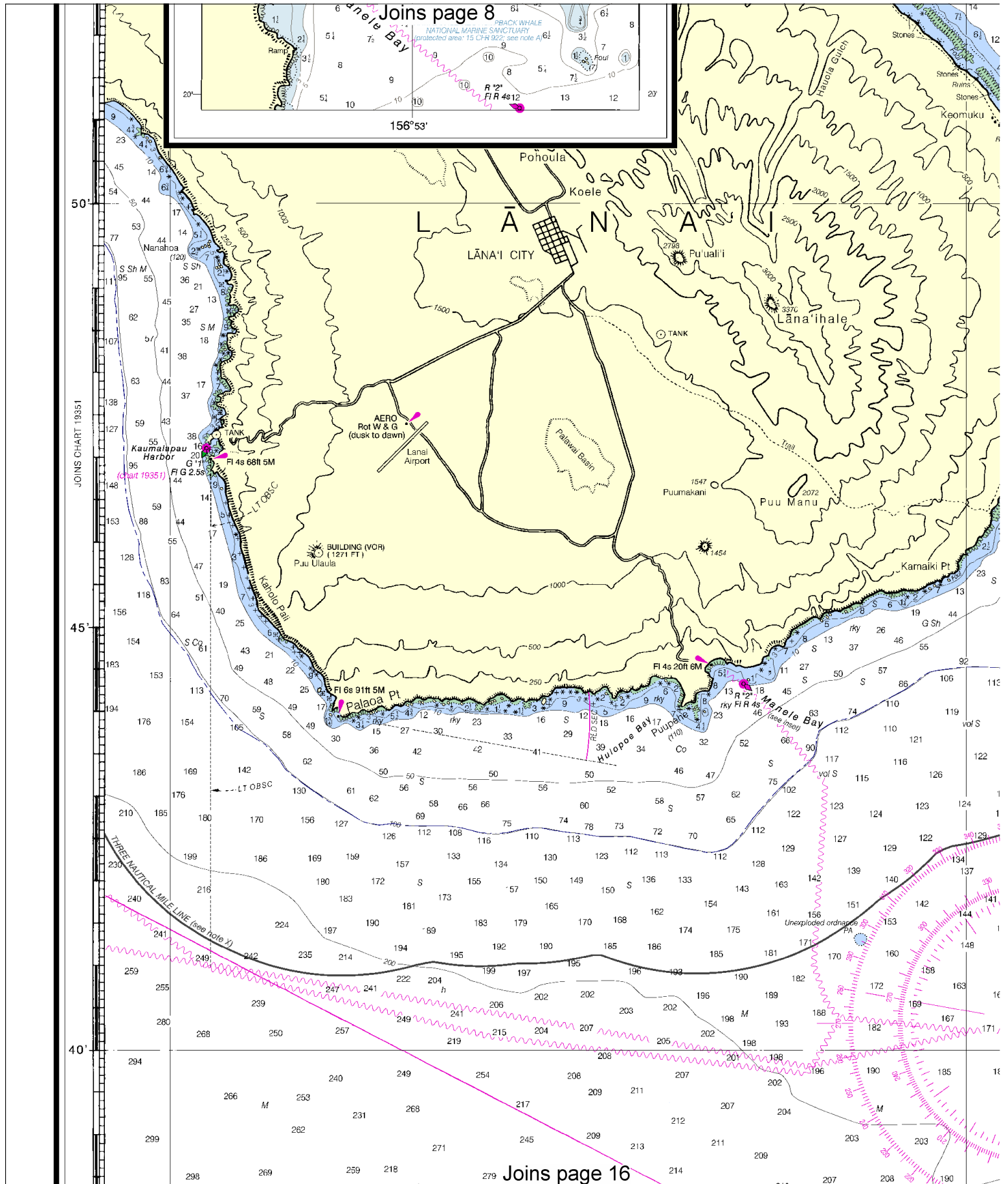
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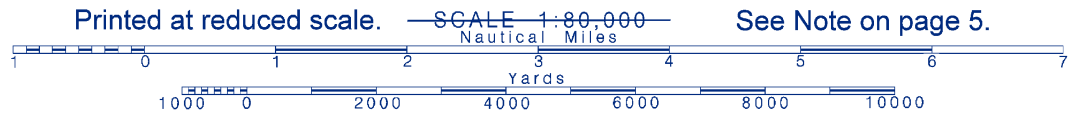


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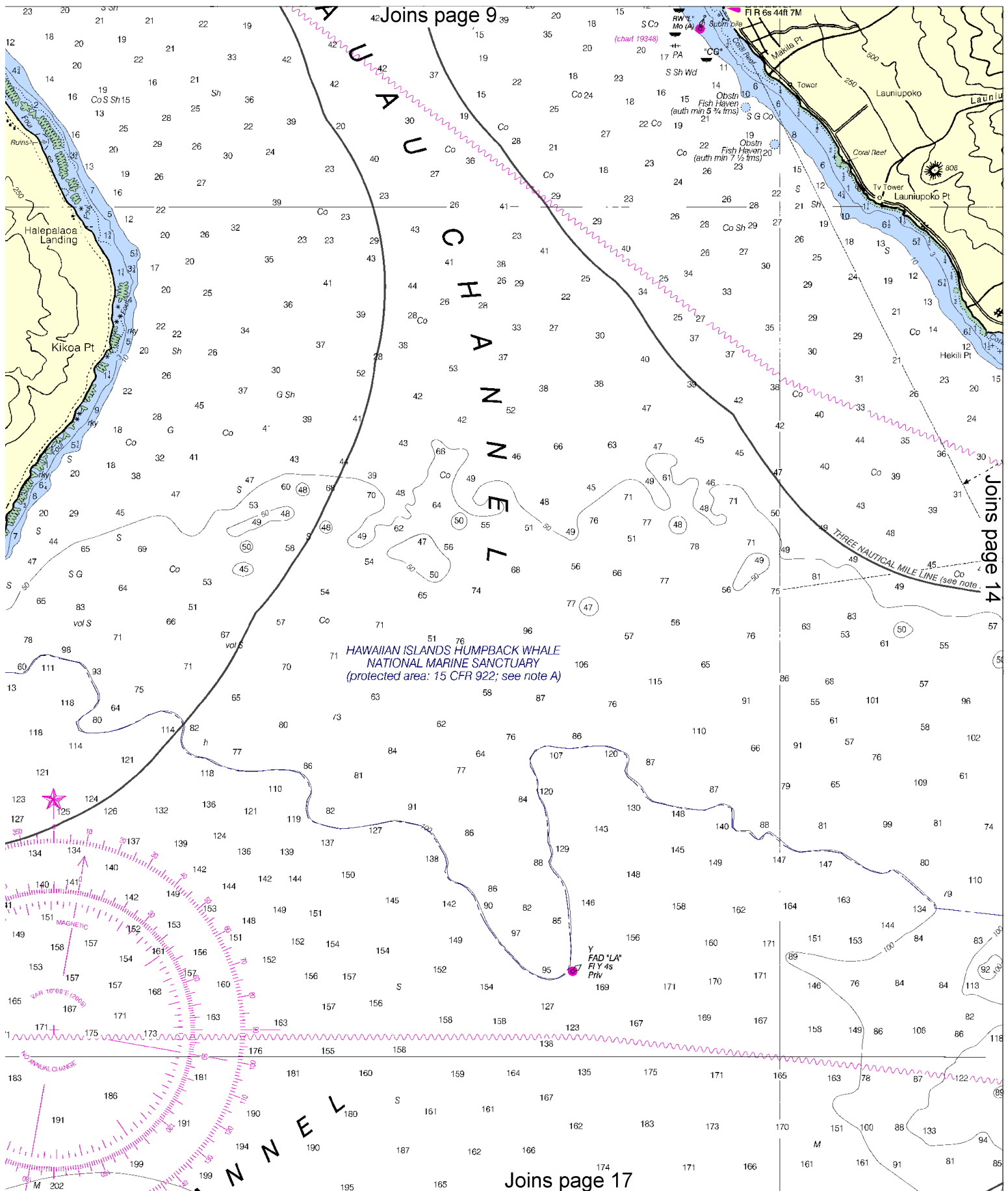
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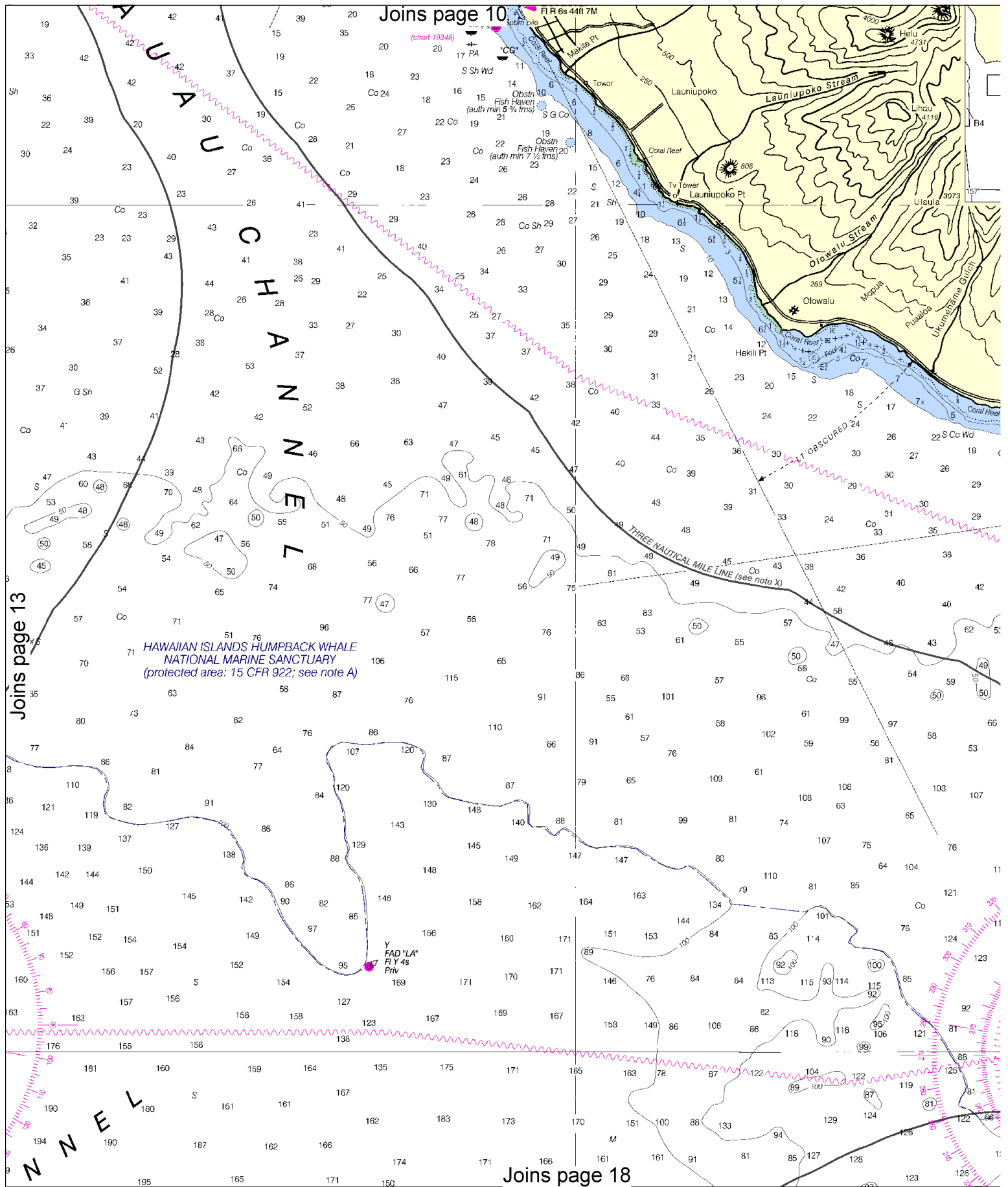


12



See Note on page 5.





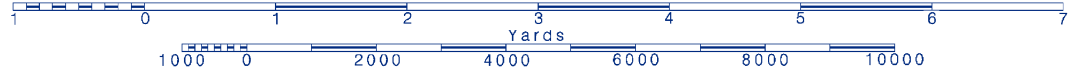
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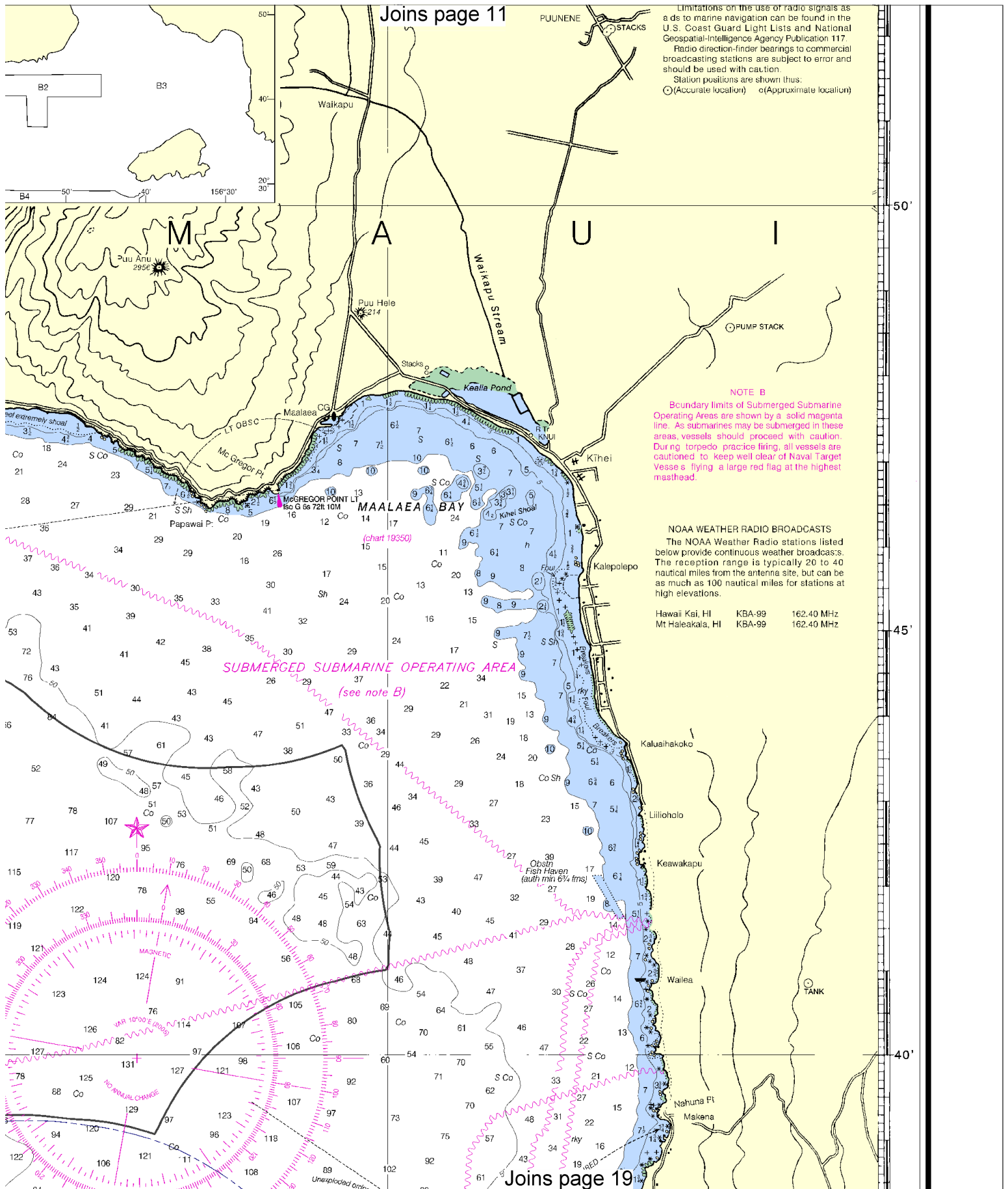


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 12



UNITED STATES
HAWAII

CHANNELS BETWEEN MOLOKA'I, MAUI, LĀNA'I AND KAHO'OLawe

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 20°51'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

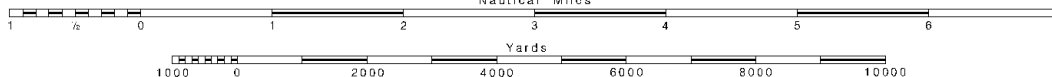
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Lahaina	(20°53.0'N/156°41.0'W)	2.2	1.7	0.3	-1.0
Kahului	(20°53.9'N/156°28.3'W)	2.3	1.9	0.3	-1.0
Kanaloa Harbor	(21°3.0'N/156°53.0'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	-1.0
Kaunaloa	(20°47.0'N/157°0.0'W)	2.2	1.7	0.2	-1.0

(Aug 2005)

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles



18th Ed., Nov. /05 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 05/05
Corrected through LNM Oct. 25/05

19347

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

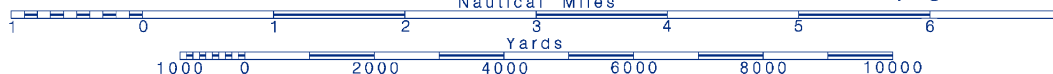
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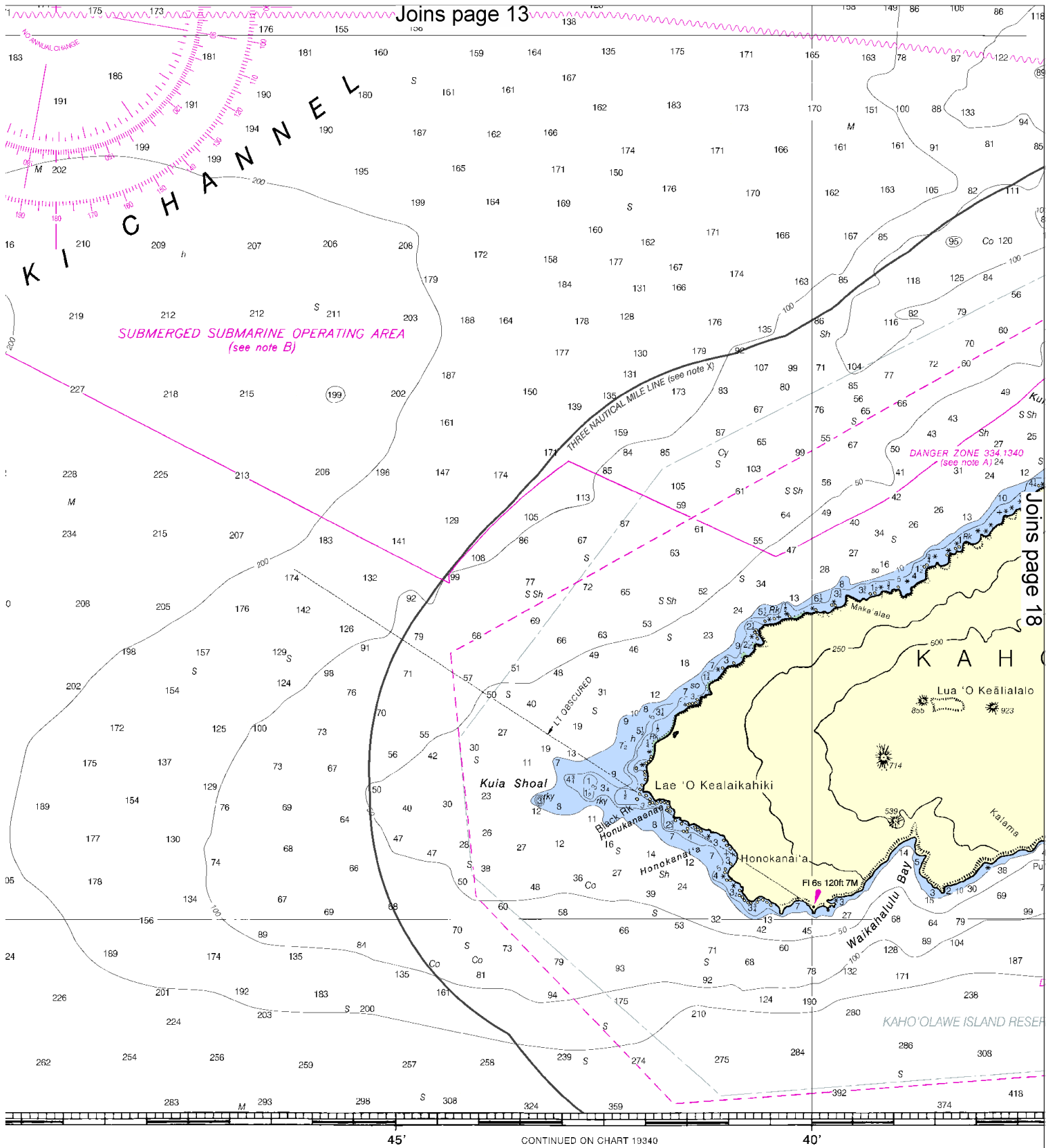


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

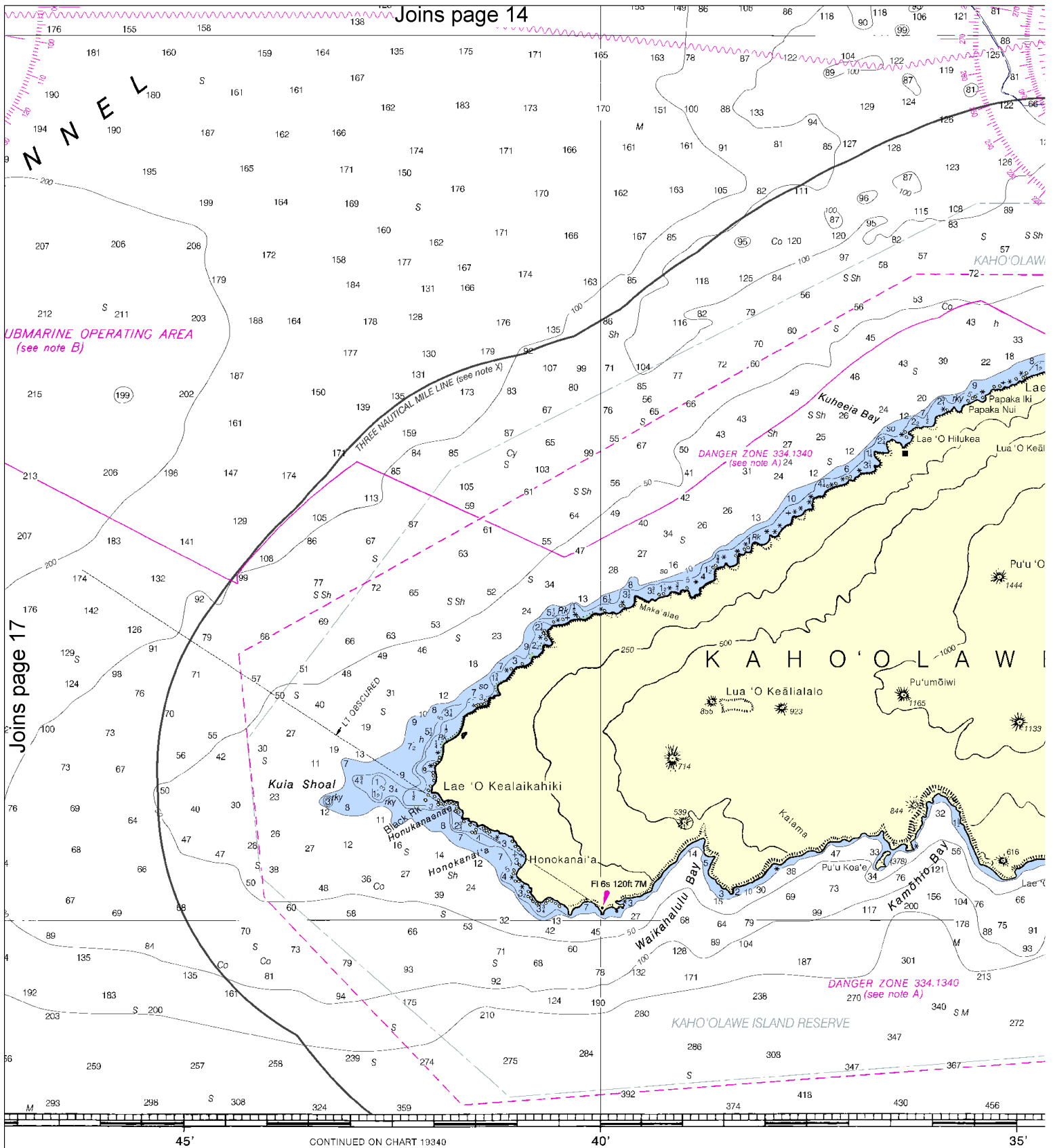




Joins page 18

ATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



18



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.